

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## PASSAIC MILL KAISERS FACE GRILL

### THE HIGH COST OF VICTORY



### TO ENTER F. L. CANDIDATES IN N. D. ELECTION

*Farmer-Labor Party Goes Forward*

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILLISTON, N. D., March 22.—The Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota will file candidates for seven important state offices next month. These include governor, lieutenant-governor, attorney general and senator. Farmer-Labor candidates will run for congress in the first and second districts.

No contest will be made against Congressman Sinclair of the third district. The door will be left open for him to join the Farmer-Labor Party.

Turns Down Bribe.

Senator Ralph Ingersoll, a consistent militant and one of the 100 organizers of the now famous Bismarck Farmer-Labor conference, will in all probability be the Farmer-Labor candidate for governor. An attempt was made at the recent Non-Partisan League convention at Bismarck to bribe Ingersoll to desert the Farmer-Labor Party by offering him the league nomination for commissioner of agriculture. Ingersoll will continue to support the Farmer-Labor Party.

William L. Lewis, former attorney-general under the Non-Partisan League administration, has now thrown his support to the Farmer-Labor movement and will file for the long term senatorial contest under the Farmer-Labor banner.

To Day Paper.

On March 29 a big Farmer-Labor rally will be held in Minot to raise money to buy a weekly state organ for the Farmer-Labor Party. The State-Record of Bismarck is likely to be the paper purchased.

It is rumored that John Andrews, former editor of the Non-Partisan daily, the Courier-News and at present on the St. Paul Pioneer-Press will be the editor of the new weekly, while Covington Hall is slated for a place on the staff.

After the June primaries, the Farmer-Labor Party will conduct a systematic campaign of organization throughout the state. No contests are looked for in the Farmer-Labor primaries this year.

Helps Strikers.

The local discussed the textile strike at Passaic, N. J., and voted to send \$25 for relief of the strikers. Local 37 was represented by President Freedman at the Boston union organization conference for an energetic organization campaign. The local pledged its full support to the campaign, which is intended to enforce 100 per cent organization throughout the city and state.

A resolution was passed condemning Blum's persecution and demanding the repeal of the notorious seven-century heresy law now in force in Massachusetts.

To Get Hearing.

By getting unanimous consent for immediate reference of his measure to the manufacturers committee, of which he is a member, LaFollette made certain of at least a preliminary inquiry. McKinley of Illinois is chairman of that committee, the other members being McNary, Weller, McLean, Metcalf, LaFollette, Smith, Reed of Missouri, Edwards of New Jersey, Wheeler and Tyson. Reed

### PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE IS GRANTED BY THE U. S. SENATE

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, March 22—(FP)—Preliminary investigation of the Passaic textile strike by the senate committee on manufacturers was granted, and the way opened for a thorough probe of the causes and incidents of the struggle, when Senator LaFollette introduced a resolution calling for the inquiry.

This resolution set forth the charges made by the 16,000 strikers against the mill owners and police and other officials responsible for their grievances. It also set forth the bosses' claim that the strike is unjustified and is promoted by Communists for propaganda purposes. It cites the fact that both sides have asked for a congressional investigation. It proposes that the committee on manufacturers be empowered to make a thorough investigation, taking testimony in Washington and in New Jersey or elsewhere, and to report its findings to the senate.

### JAMES DAVIS IS BOSSES' LACKEY STRIKERS FIND

*Sentimental Slop Has no Effect on Workers*

By H. M. WICKS.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22—After spending a day and a half visiting senators and other public figures in Washington and having failed to secure an interview with Coolidge at the White House the delegation of Passaic strikers sought and obtained an interview with James J. Davis, secretary of labor. He was the only executive member before whom the case of the strikers was placed.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the strikers, presented the grievances of the strikers to Davis and referred to the personal experiences of some of the strikers who were in the delegation and who were sitting in Davis' office in the department of labor. When Walsh referred to the experience of Mrs. Anna Brzank, the mother of nine children, who frequently has to work all night in addition to day work to hold her job in the mill, the secretary of labor indulged in a bit of political sentimentalism by observing that "a mother of nine children should not have to work in the mill."

Walsh continued with a masterly presentation of the facts in the case, dealing with the long hours of toil of women and children, the terrible conditions in the mills, the impoverished conditions in the homes, concluding with a review of the terror reign against the workers in the mills and the cossack brutality of the police who used poison gas bombs against the picket lines and firemen who

(Continued on page 5)

### PASSAIC STRIKERS PRESENT COUNTER-PROPOSAL TO UNION-SMASHING LABOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The United Front Committee of Textile Workers, while in Washington seeking an investigation into the textile industry and especially that of the Passaic strike, presented counter demands to the bosses' demands that were handed the strikers by the department of labor heads.

The counter-proposal reiterated the previous demands of the mill workers, and mentioned three stipulations as a basis for settlement as follows:

(Continued on page 6)

### THE ORGANIZERS AND LEADERS OF THE RED ARMY AND NAVY



The Red Army of the Union of Soviet Republics, recently celebrated the eighth anniversary of its organization. Above are shown some of the members of the supreme military council of the Soviet Union. From left to right are: Egorov,

Budenny, Zov, Bubnov, Unschlicht, Voroshilov (commander in chief), Lashevich, Tuchachevsky, Kamenev, Ordjonikidze, Baranov. The Red Army lost one of its veterans in the recent death of Brusilov.

### The United States Government in the Role of Strike-Breaker at Passaic

FRANK P. WALSH, for the Passaic textile strikers, told Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, in his office at Washington, that if the department of labor were responsible for the proposals contained in offer of settlement of the mill owners, then the department of labor, the agency of the United States government, was acting in the role of a strikebreaker. The textile strikers at Passaic have already shown that they see this very clearly.

## SIXTY BOSSSES GRANT DEMANDS OF FUR WORKERS

**Strike Ranks Solid; Employers Split**

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 22.—The fur manufacturers' opposition to a 40-hour week and equal distribution of work in the shop is rapidly breaking down, according to officials at the Furriers' Union, which for the past five weeks has been conducting a strike in the industry in the city. These two important demands of the fur workers have been most bitterly fought by the manufacturers; but with the beginning of the busy season in the trade, applications for settlement on the union's terms are coming in from hundreds of manufacturers. The settlement committee has opened special headquarters to handle this work.

**Sixty Shops Resume Work.**

Altho all relations between the fur and the Association of Fur Manufacturers are completely severed because the association refused to entertain the demands of the workers, individual members of this association have already settled with the union, and this morning opened under the new agreement. This makes a total of 60 shops now operating and new ones will be added daily from among those who have already signed their desire to sign the new agreement.

In addition to the 40-hour week and equal distribution of work the new contract grants the furriers their first wage increase since 1917—an advance of 25 per cent over the present wage scale. There is also to be no overtime work, and the employer agrees to pay 3 per cent of his weekly salary budget for an unemployment insurance fund.

**Mass Picket Demonstration.**

In protest against the heavy fines and jail sentences imposed upon strikers arrested for peaceful picketing during this past week the union officials have called upon the 12,000 for strikers to appear on the picket line this morning for a mass picket demonstration. The union in this way will assert once again its legal right to picket in an orderly fashion the shops which are on strike. The union claims that peaceful picketing has been repeatedly interfered with, and that arrests have been made and fines imposed without cause.

The strikers gathered in the fur manufacturing district at 7:30 and walked thru the streets from 30th street to 23rd street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and then down to their meeting halls on the east side.

**Intl. Harvester Co.  
Increases Dividends**

The past year's business of the International Harvester, which has reflected the generally good business of 1925, coupled with intense exploitation of the workers in its plants and high prices to farmers for agricultural equipment has made it possible for the board of the directors of the firm to increase dividends to stockholders. The company had been paying \$1.25 a share quarterly. This was raised to \$1.50. Holders of International Harvester stock now get \$6 a share annually.

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## BOSTON CAPMAKERS ISSUE A CALL FOR CONFERENCE ON FRIDAY NIGHT TO AID PASSAIC TEXTILE WORKERS

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—The Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union Local No. 7 has issued a call to all working class organizations to attend a conference to be held at the American House on Friday evening, March 25, at 7:30 o'clock, to arrange a joint relief campaign for the Passaic textile workers. All organizations are asked to send two delegates to the conference.

### Want Soviet Union and United States at New Conference

(Continued from Page 1)  
ropean powers are in their international relationship.

**Widespread Resentment Abroad.**  
Advises to the state department from abroad indicate a widespread resentment on the part of the administration press of the various countries because of the reported censure of their foreign policies by Coolidge's advisers. On the other hand, a number of the opposition papers admit that the strictures were in general just.

The French press terms Houghton as having always been "so pro-German in his attitude as to be anti-French." The French foreign office has officially denied any differences with the United States over the disarmament program.

London advises show that some observers believe that even the preliminary meeting called by the league on the disarmament question will never take place. It is reported that Viscount Cecil, the British delegate, and M. Boncour, the French, are completely disagreed as to the scope of the meeting. France insists that the actual extent of disarmament shall depend upon such factors as the geographical location of a nation, its manpower and its capacity for producing war materials. Under such conditions the French would expect to get off lightly, while Great Britain would be heavily penalized. English press opinion holds that in such a conflict of views the United States would support its contention, as otherwise America would be required to disarm almost entirely.

Meanwhile it is understood here that Hugh S. Gibson, American minister to Switzerland, will represent this government at the May 17 disarmament conference which is to draw up the agenda for the gathering.

Allen W. Dulles, chief of the division of near eastern affairs of the state department, will assist him.

### Fort-Whiteman Has Splendid Meetings in Kansas Cities

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22.—Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, spoke to the black and white workers at two mass meetings. The first meeting, on the Missouri side, was held under the auspices of the Kansas City Labor Bureau, and the second, on the Kansas side, by the Civic League.

Both meetings had a good attendance in spite of the fact that its enemies, white and black, did everything possible to scare away workers.

The result of Whiteman's trip to Kansas City was far-reaching.

A large inter-racial committee was organized on the Missouri side and a provisional committee on the Kansas side.

Kansas City will be the center of a campaign to organize the Negro industrial and mining centers.

## PARIS COMMUNE COMMEMORATION ATTRACTS CROWD

### Present Good Program at Carmen's Hall

From all over the country come reports of good Paris Commune celebrations. Chicago itself led off with a crowd of several thousand at the Carmen's Auditorium on Ashland boulevard last Saturday night.

The splendid program was heartily enjoyed. The Lettish orchestra opened the affair with several selections, after which Bishop William Montgomery Brown addressed the gathering. He received quite an ovation, a tribute to his courage in facing the ostracism of his class to advocate the workers' cause as he understands it.

A unique feature was the presentation of the short one-act play of that revolutionary period entitled "The Last Day of the Commune." Here the workers saw what barricades fighting in a civil war actually means. The dramatic episode depicted was effectively staged with the assistance of local Communist artists and the amateur company showed the results of conscientious drill in their portrayal of the spirit of the Commune.

### Proletarian Dictatorship Necessary.

Robert Minor, in a short speech, declared that the Russian Bolshevik revolution incarnated the hopes of the Communards. From the experiences of Paris the militant workers had learned that it was only thru a proletarian dictatorship that power could be retained and the will of labor enforced. They had come also to recognize that the peasants must be considered and that every effort should be exerted to secure them as allies of the industrial workers. He emphasized the lesson that the revolutionary struggle could be carried on successfully only thru the instrumentality of a highly disciplined, centralized political party with the function of coordinating all labor's efforts to the single end of overthrowing capitalism.

### Corinne Speaks.

Corinne Robinson followed him, calling upon the workers, irrespective of color, race, or nationality, to join in the common revolutionary object. She was heartily applauded, representing as she does one of the most oppressed and discriminated against races.

### Russian Prison Songs.

A very realistic touch was added in the singing of Russian prison songs by the Russian chorus. These plaintive laments voiced the suffering of the people under the czars, sufferings which the workers of the European border states in particular are now experiencing.

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Moritz Loeb, business manager of the DAILY WORKER, made the collection appeal in behalf of the Labor Defense League, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Ralph Chaplin, the I. W. W. poet, was chairman.

### Motion Pictures.

Showing of motion pictures depicting the sufferings of political prisoners and the outrages perpetrated upon the workers all over the world by the police and soldiers as the agents of state's repressive forces closed the evening's program.

### Minnesota Commemorations.

ST. PAUL, March 22.—The Twin cities are celebrating the Paris Commune. St. Paul had a well-attended meeting Saturday at the Labor Temple. There was speaking, singing, etc. Minneapolis holds its rally Thursday evening, March 25, at the Labor Lyceum, 1426 Sixth avenue, north.

T. R. Sullivan addressed a gathering at Chisholm and at Hibbing Sunday afternoon. Tonight he speaks at Duluth and tomorrow at Superior.

All the meetings are under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

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### The Menace of Opportunism

By Max Bedacht.

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## GARVEY HOLDS U.N.I.A. CONTROL; SHERRILL IS OUT

### Toote, of Detroit, Is Elected President

By ROBERT MINOR.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 22.—After a bitter struggle between the supporters of Marcus Garvey and those who support William A. Sherrill, the convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association reached what may be called the first round in the selection of Fred A. Toote of Detroit as acting general president of the big Negro organization. Toote is a Garvey supporter and his election is a victory for the Garveyites. The Garveyites also succeeded in electing Dr. Jay J. Peters to the office of third assistant president general.

William L. Sherrill, who is leading the anti-Garvey forces has been completely ousted from office by the convention. He had previously, in the capacity of acting second assistant president general, directed the affairs of the association.

**Political Trading.**

Altho the victory for the supporters of the Garvey side is very demonstrative, it appears not at all to be completely sure of itself. Mr. Wallace, who appears now to be a supporter of Sherrill and who is a powerful leader in the Chicago organization, was elected secretary general by the convention. Thus the Garvey forces have apparently felt themselves forced to make a concession.

**The Garvey side, altho victorious in**

the voting of the delegates, is not in a comfortable or stable position. The most ominous sign is in the fact that the great cities, New York and Chicago, appear to have been almost completely captured by the Sherrill-Wallace combination. The decisions of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Detroit are with the supporters of Garvey.

The significance of this line-up is great. The membership which is now newest from the South, with the farm psychology, appears to cling longest to the narrow "ethnic" illusions, while the Negro workers of the large cities, especially those of the highly developed life of New York, are beginning to ask something more. It is believed that the Garvey supporters called this emergency convention in Detroit instead of, as customary, in New York, for the purpose of getting away from the stronghold of those who are dissatisfied with the Garvey policy.

The possibility that Sherrill may succeed in finally and completely holding the New York and Chicago divisions of the organization may be considered the chief nightmare of those who have ousted Sherrill from control of the parent body.

The election, by the Garvey delegates, of Wallace as secretary general altho Wallace is understood now to be more or less with Sherrill, is said to be an effort to break a supposed Sherrill-Wallace combination and thereby to win back Chicago to the Garvey camp.

Sherrill's minority among the convention delegates is strong enough in itself to make a considerable showing. The reports are that the Sherrill delegates are making a persistent fight, they have a hard time to secure the floor.

Unquestionably the real basis of the present contest is a political one of fundamental nature. It is the restlessness of a great mass of the keen and most active Negro city workers who find themselves in a great organization without the slightest substance of a program.

However, the opposition to Garvey's utopianism, altho having a social basis, is absolutely dumb as far as any expression of a program is concerned. Whatever influences may move the rank and file to dissatisfaction and make of them the material for an opposition, the Sherrill leadership does not give the slightest sign of a program of its own. It seems itself to have no program different from Garvey's, but to build upon the general, confused groping for a change.

The convention will continue until March 31. Several offices are yet to be filled, and questions of resolutions and program to be acted upon.

**Prove Johnson Liar.**

Sen. Borah called attention to the 10 per cent cut imposed by Johnson last fall, and said his personal examination of many pay-employees had convinced him that the actual wages were much lower. If less than a living wage were paid, and if the companies were paying high dividends, then the ground was being prepared by the mill-owners for Communism. A strike would be justified, under those circumstances, said Borah, regardless of whether it were led by Communists or by persons of

other views. When industrial conditions are satisfactory, he added, there need be no worry in this country over subversive doctrines.

Sen. Edwards, democrat, insisted that the federal government had no right to interfere with any strike in New Jersey. He defended the judges and police in Passaic, and said the strikers who "paraded their red signs illegally" got the rough treatment they ought to have expected.

Edgar claimed that the American Federation of Labor was "in no way officially connected" with the strike, and offered in evidence a newspaper article by one John J. Leahy, Jr., whom he described as a "prominent representative" of the American Federation of Labor, to prove that he had no sympathy with the movement.

The budget will be brought out at the meeting at Schoenhoff Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenue, March 24th.

## Mussolini's \$100,000,000 Bond Issue Not Selling Very Well in the U.S. A.

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

LOUDS are beginning to gather in the heavens for the "Napoleonic Year" that was to usher in brilliant glories for the Mussolini dictatorship in Italy. After four months the House of Morgan reports that the gullible public has not yet gobbled up the \$100,000,000 loan that was put on the market last November. Without money it is impossible to carry on war, especially wars of aggression, in which it is difficult to develop enthusiasm among the workers.

Mussolini's fascist rule has no money of its own. This was shown by the steadily falling lire, which would have gone the way of the German mark if it had not been for the timely bolstering aid of \$50,000,000 credits to act as a gold reserve. America's financiers have accepted Mussolini as a protege. His terror rule over the Italian workers and farmers must be tenderly nursed with ceaseless injections of gold. King Midas could not digest the treasured metal. But the fascist dictatorship can. It tries to.

It should be remembered that the Wall Street financiers do not hand their own gold over to Mussolini's government. Not at all. That would be very foolish. If the worker and peasant masses of Italy should kick Mussolini and his outfit into the Adriatic and repudiate the fascist debts, that would be bad. But not so bad for the bankers. For they merely hand over to Mussolini what they collect thru the sale of the fascist bonds to the innocent American investing public. To be sure, the bankers take a handsome discount in payment for their strenuous labors, which consists of watching their clerks catch the money as it comes in over the transom.

But the "innocent investing public" is backward about biting on the Mussolini bait. The loan was floated last November. It remains unsold. An extension of 60 days has just been announced. What is to be done at the end of the 60 days will be left to "the discretion of the bankers." That doesn't look so good for the "Napoleonic Year."

The floating of the \$100,000,000 Italian loan was no little affair. The job was in the hands of nation-wide syndicate headed auspiciously by J. P. Morgan & Co. It was the biggest piece of international financing attempted last year.

The House of Morgan was supported by the largest banking and investment concerns in the country. Included among them were the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Company, the Bankers' Trust Company, Forbes & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Brown Brothers & Co. It is well for the workers to remember the names of these great financial institutions. Some of them will be found giving financial aid to the drive for the "open shop" in the next great anti-union campaign in some industry that boasts of its high profits and then announces a wage cut against its workers. Mussolini has destroyed all semblance of trade union organization in Italy. This has won the hearty applause of these international money lenders. So they joined in oversubscribing the loan. Each one of them took big chunks of it and divided the bonds among their dealers for sale to "the public." But the public didn't buy. A large part of that

## THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the  
Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the  
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS  
(R. I. L. U.)

## THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

NEEDLE TRADES RESENT TERROR  
TACTICS OF FITZPATRICK AND  
NOCKELS IN I. L. G. W. U. ELECTIONS

The attempt on the part of John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and of Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the federation, to determine who can be a candidate and who cannot be a candidate in elections in organizations affiliated to the Chicago Federation of Labor was severely criticized by the delegates from the Chicago locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

**Expose Alliance With Bosses' Tools.**  
The expose of the alliance of Fitzpatrick and Nockels with the union-smashing Daily Forward followed the reading of a letter sent by these two federation officials to the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in an attempt to terrorize the membership of the garment workers' union into supporting the reactionary candidates in the election of three business agents of the Chicago joint board. The letter itself sounded as though it had been written by one of the most rabid open shippers in the citizen's committee.

These two heads of the federation took it upon themselves, after hearing pleas made by supporters of the right-wing policy in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to address a letter to the joint board telling them in veiled phraseology that a candidate for business agent, Harry Zeff, could not go on the ballot.

The attempt on the part of the reactionaries to bar this left-winged failed, pointed out Davidson, one of the delegates from the ladies' garment workers. He also made it known that Zeff was elected by a large majority.

Two charges are made against Zeff by Fitzpatrick and Nockels, who today are supporting Frank L. Smith for the United States senate on the union-smashing Robert E. Crowe-Barnett-Thompson slate in the republican party primaries. One is that Harry Zeff was sentenced to jail for manslaughter and the other is that he is a Communist. A Communist to these two supporters of union-smashing candidates is like a red flag to a bull.

**Arrested for Union Activity.**  
On the charge of Zeff being a murderer and a convict, Delegate Davidson of the International Ladies' Garment Workers pointed out that Zeff was framed up during the course of a strike, as many union men have been by the bosses and their lackeys, and that he was released after one year in prison because the charges against him were so flimsy. Yet the federation heads used this as one of their arguments against Zeff being a candidate.

Delegate Davidson then went on to show that the objection to Zeff because he is a Communist was not a matter for the federation to discuss, as this had been settled in the union after a fight that lasted for three days between the left-wing and the right-wing. He further pointed out that Zeff is not a member of the Communist Party or any Communist organization, but that he is a left-winger who opposed the expulsion policy of the reactionaries against the Communists.

**Threaten Sabotage.**  
The federation in its letter declared that if the organization drive was in the hands of the Communists little support could be expected from the "born free" trade unions in the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The garment workers in Chicago are mostly unorganized. As the union is now carrying on an organization campaign and the reactionaries in the union, who had been drawing down high salaries for doing nothing, feared that left-wing candidates who insisted on the organization of these great masses of unorganized workers would be elected and they were ousted, they appealed to the federation to terrorize the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers with threats of sabotage. The threats of Fitzpatrick and Nockels that the organiza-

DEBS' LETTER TO ANTHRACITE  
MINERS ENDORSES PROGRAM  
OF THE PROGRESSIVE MINERS

By ALEX REID.

In the New Leader of February 20, Eugene V. Debs addresses an open letter to the miners in the anthracite.

This letter recounts at great length the suffering of the anthracite miners, their wives and families during the strike, goes into detail about the treacherous settlement, and the claims put forward by the miners' leaders that the settlement was a victory for the miners.

**Says: Miners Lost Strike.**

Debs says the suffering of the miners and their families were little known outside the anthracite region. The coal owners and the miners' leaders knew nothing of this suffering and torment. They ate their ample meals each day, and slept each night in comfortable beds. Debs was prompted to write the open letter to the miners, because some of the leaders would have the miners and public in general believe that the strike was won.

Debs says that the statement that the settlement was a victory is untrue and that it does not seem possible the miners can be deceived by such an apurious claim to save certain faces. The whole letter is a complete endorsement of the progressive miners' program as he states now that the progressive miners have continuously stated since the beginning of the strike, "that it will require a different policy than that hitherto pursued if the miners are to hold the little they have instead of sinking deeper into wage slavery."

**Separate Agreements Foolish.**  
Debs asks "why in the name of common sense should the contract with the anthracite operators expire at one time and the contract with the bituminous operators expire at another time?" The progressive miners have

**Settlement Proves Betrayal.**

How could Lewis fight for victory for the miners in the anthracite? He had to either live up to his obligation as an official of the republican party and betray the miners or fight for the miners who are paying him his salary and repudiate the republican party. The settlement clearly proves whom he betrayed.

How could the miners expect that Lewis would carry out their instruction from various conventions to work for a Labor Party? To expect the campaign committee of the republican party to work for a real Labor Party for the workers is the height of folly.

**Elect Militant Workers.**

The combined efforts of the For-ward, which is aiding the employers in New York to break the furriers' strike, and of Fitzpatrick and Nockels failed to elect the reactionaries. Three progressives were elected as business agents of the Chicago joint board.

**Delegate Ida Rothstein of Local 100 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union took the floor following Davidson. She pointed out that in spite of the statement of Fitzpatrick and Nockels that they would not support the organization drive of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union if Communists were at the head of the committee, this would not deter the garment workers from selecting those who had the best ability, regardless of whether they were Communists, anarchists, socialists or of any other political grouping.**

**Left Wing Unionizes New York.**  
Ida Rothstein pointed out that this attempt on the part of these backward officials of the Chicago Federation to make it appear that it was impossible to organize workers when Communists were in control was not borne out by facts and cited the organization campaign of the New York International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as an example of what Communists and left-wingers can accomplish in organizing unorganized workers.

**Chewed Off Too Much.**  
Neither Fitzpatrick nor Nockels dared to take the floor to defend this attempt on their part to terrorize members of a union at the behest of elements which have used slugs against a militant rank and file that sought to unionize the industry. They did not say a word in defense of their position. A number of delegates sitting near the DAILY WORKER reporter remarked: "That's where Fitz chewed off more than he could swallow. What the hell right has he to bust in on a union and tell them who they shall vote for or who their candidates can be?"

When the vote to concur in the report of the executive committee was taken 144 voted for the report and 23 voted against. When one of the delegates asked whether only delegates were voting, Nockels, who was counting the votes, declared angrily: "It makes no difference to me!"

**United Assails Amalgamated.**  
A communication from the United Garment Workers' Union pointed out that many workers in Nash shops were forced to join the Amalgamated against their will and called upon the Chicago Federation of Labor to let its members know of this condition and urge the membership to buy clothing bearing the United Garment Workers' label and to refuse to buy clothing made by the "outlaw" organization. This letter of the United Garment Workers in Chicago was received and notifications made in the minutes. The executive board of the federation in that way passively endorsed the appeal of the scabby United Garment Workers against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

**Indorse Labor Party.**  
The progressive miners in the anthracite and all over the industry have been continuously fighting for a Labor Party, and at many conventions of the coal diggers, they have indorse a Labor Party. This part of the progressive miners in the anthracite received the bitter opposition of the authorities and the miners' leaders. The miners have for many years worked for a Labor Party, and even "Bill" Green at the American Federation of Labor convention in Montreal was forced to approve it but since that time this program has been relegated to the background by the labor bureaucracy.

**Passing of the laborer with his hand pick to tamp rails, to keep up an even surface, is seen in the increasing use of mechanical tie tampers, operated by compressed air or electricity.**

**Ditching Machines.**

Newly invented ditching machines are replacing the shovel gang. The average cost of moving dirt with the ditcher outfit is 21 cents per cubic yard, compared with 50 to 75 cents per yard for moving dirt by teams, and \$1 to \$1.25 for moving by hand.

The average cost for moving material by means of the spreader is 11 cents per cubic yard. Other services rendered by the spreader prove its extraordinary value to the railroads in reducing expenses and relieving manual labor.

**Republican Committeeman.**

John Lewis and the American Federation of Labor have no more intention of working for the interest of the miners and workers than has Coolidge himself. Witness John L. Lewis at the head of an organization of workers who have continuously fought for

**Fourth Jubilee**

Celebration of the 'Freiheit'  
at the Mecca Auditorium  
55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City  
Saturday Evening, April 3rd, 1926

Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00  
at Freiheit Office, 30 Union Square, New York City.

## Oratorio

## "Die Tzvai Brider"

(Words by J. L. Peretz—Music by J. Schaffer)

with the

Freiheit Singing Society and the  
New York Symphony Orchestra

Conducted by Lazar Weiner.

Unemployed Worker  
Commits Suicide

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Because he was out of employment though in the prime of life and health, barely 30, Thomas Kelly attempted suicide by drinking poison on a crowded New Orleans street and according to physicians will soon be in the land where time-clocks and openshops are unknown.

"The unions are the pillars of the workers' power."—Lesovsky.

OPERATORS CUT  
WAGES IN MINES  
TO SUIT SELVESUnion Coaliggers See  
Need for Militant Fight

PITTSBURGH—(FP)—Unofficial wage reductions by some union operators are making still more critical the situation of the miners union in the important western Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh district. The 1924 scale for tonnage mining and for day men continues but changes in working conditions have reduced actual income considerably. Most mines are on part time.

**Pittsburgh—(FP)—** Unofficial wage reductions by some union operators are making still more critical the situation of the miners union in the important western Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh district. The 1924 scale for tonnage mining and for day men continues but changes in working conditions have reduced actual income considerably. Most mines are on part time.

The reduction comes by compelling the piece-worker—the coal digger—to do much of the work once allotted to day men. For example, where a timberman used to tend to the timbering in a miner's "room" the miner now, in many pits, has to do this himself. He may be paid a small sum per prop or timber but the total amounts to far less than the value of his time digging coal. And the boss saves the wages of the timberman. The same holds true of other day workers as the miners term the extra tasks.

**Danger to Life Increases**

Health and safety conditions have been affected at the same time. In some mines the number of pumpmen has been greatly reduced—from three to one in one particular case—so that men work in water, with lowering of vitality and tendency to rheumatic and other afflictions. The danger of rockfalls increases as less attention is paid to timbering.

**Strike Against 1917 Scale**

Strikes are on against the Bethlehem group and against those Pittsburgh Coal mines that are attempting to operate on the 1917 scale. But the great majority of the 54 mines of the latter concern are completely idle in a lockout that is intended to starve out the more militant union members.

Many Pittsburgh district miners believe that their chance for a comeback may come when the Jacksonville pact expires March 31, 1927, and the general walkout of the bituminous coal industry, that is being talked of, results.

**Building Prospects Weak**

The building boom is showing signs of approaching the end of the feverish operations which were necessary to make up the war-time shortage. Real estate speculation which is dependent upon building has received a definite set-back. The Florida boom is over.

Steel production has started a decline. The textile industries are hard hit. The present "prosperity" period is based almost entirely on the purchasing ability of the home market due largely to the building boom. This is beginning to draw to a close and over-production threatens a calamitous time when the boom stops.

**Watch for Wage-Cuts.**

On the whole, the prospects for 1926 cannot be said to be the best.

A marked recession can be looked toward the end of the year and with it unemployment and wage-cuts.

**Wages and Compensation.**

PHOENIX, Ariz.—(FP)—While the company union of this huge cotton and worsted mill, voted to continue their present agreement for six months, the congress accepted wage cuts averaging 10 per cent last year, which remains effective. Company agent W. Parker Straw told the 250 delegates that the Amoskeag products were good and the market seemed to be picking up but he would not promise nor predict how much work there would be during the year. Amoskeag is going in heavily for rayon, artificial silk, goods and combinations of rayon and cotton.

**Company Union Agrees to Textile Baron's Terms**

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 23—

Amoskeag Workers' Congress, the

company union of this huge cotton

and worsted mill, voted to continue

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**Boston Union Drive to Open with Parade**

BOSTON, —(FP)—March 22—Eleven Boston trade unions have already

agreed to parade on April 11 to Faneuil Hall to formally open the local activities of the American Federation of Labor organization drive. Painters, postal clerks, longshoremen, leather workers and leather handlers; horse-shoers; electropoys, garment workers, metal polishers, Cambridge plasterers, stationery firemen, and Norwood painters will be in the five parades planned from different directions to the hall. Boston Central Labor Union is having 10,000 circulars announcing the meeting printed and distributed to all unions and in the large unorganized factories of the district.

**Violates Child Labor Laws**

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—A. Rohrberger, superintendent of the B & B Shirt Manufacturing Co., is charged with violation of the child labor law

for employing 16 boys and girls under age. Many children of tender age are employed in the sweatshops of

New Orleans at less than \$3 a week.

**Demand Higher Scales.**

HAVERHILL, Mass.—(FP)—Shoe

finishers in their local of the Shoe

Workers Protective union are demand

ing 35% higher wage rates. The

local is withdrawing from the Haver-

hill shoe shop established under the

peace pact between the Shoe Work-

ers Protective and the employer asso-

ciation. The finishers local is re-

questing investigation of its demand

for wage increases by the state board

of arbitration, which gave the Lynn

shoe workers a 30% to 40% wage re-

duction lately.

**When that argument begins at**

**lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY**

**WORKER says about it.**

**Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York**

calls on all helpers to join

Organization Meetings

## Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

## How Party Can Help the Youth in the Chicago District

(Editor's Note.—The following article is taken from the report of Comrade John Harvey to the district organization conference of the party held in Chicago recently.)

In making this report I am going to confine myself to certain main tasks before the league which the party is especially able to help us accomplish.

First a few words about the league in Chicago and throughout the district. Our membership at the present time is very small, and the social position of the league remains very poor. However, we are reorganized on a good basis and our new units are not so isolated as the party street model since our most active members are combined into concentration groups which carry on intensive activities around a shop near their place of work and which bring us much closer to the work of organizing nuclei.

Reorganized on a good basis, the league also has its face towards the masses and has before it much mass work. The party can do much to help us accomplish the important tasks before us, and since a weak league is a reflection on the party and handicaps its work it is necessary that the party give more support in building a strong league in this district in the future. And so I will name certain of those most important tasks before the league which the party can do much to help us accomplish.

## 1. Organization of Nuclei.

The party can help us especially in the organization of shop nuclei. We have made some changes in our concentration groups so that now every member is in a group which concentrates on a shop where he can actually carry on work. But we are still faced with the problem of getting connections within the shops. To solve this problem, while always concentrating on large shops—preferably in basic industries—if we have no league cadre within the shop we have tried to choose one where there is a party nucleus, or at least party members. When there is a party nucleus within a shop where we have a concentration group there must be a regular exchange of delegates between the two units and the party nucleus must do all within its means to help the concentration group to form a league shop nucleus there.

Also where we have one league member in a shop where there is a party nucleus, but no league nucleus, this league comrade must not be merely absorbed into the party nucleus, but must work with the party nucleus and get the help of every member in organizing a league nucleus there. The party nucleus must realize that a shop nucleus of four or five young workers supporting the party nucleus is much better for them than to absorb the league member and only gain one new member for the party nucleus. Wherever there is a party nucleus and no league unit, the organization of a league nucleus should be one of the first considerations, and a member of the party nucleus should be assigned especially to this work and be connected with and partly responsible to the section executive committee of the league so that they can help in his work—utilize his experience and sometimes call conferees of these comrades, etc.

Also when there are one or two party members working in a shop where the league is trying to organize a shop nucleus, they should do all they can to help us to accomplish this task.

## 2. Reaching the Masses.

In starting our mass activities, one

of the first problems of the league was to find forms for our mass work.

One of the means for reaching the masses of young workers is thru our sport work, building a strong sport movement which will combine existing organizations into an organization for working class sports—into which many young workers and adult workers can be recruited.

Some of the party members are already helping us individually to organize such a broad sport movement in this district, but the whole party must co-operate in this work—and especially the language fractions, which have connections with many sport organizations, can help.

Also in the near future the league will organize a mass campaign against militarism which will end up with an anti-militarism conference. The party must co-operate with us to extend this campaign as far as possible among the masses.

A few words about the importance of such campaigns and the experience of the league in this relation since our reorganization. We have learned by experience that we cannot confine ourselves only to our individual shop activity and the detailed everyday work, but that mass campaigns, political and industrial campaigns on the basis of issues which are confronting the working masses are absolutely necessary to make the organization live. However, in order that such campaigns be a complete success they not only must be arranged for technically and calls issued but there must be a thorough discussion of the campaign in all the basic units, and a discussion of all the issues involved, so that every member will not only be familiar with the reasons for the campaign, the issues, etc., but every member will know what his definite work in the campaign will be, and in this way we will mobilize the entire membership for the campaign. I think the party has had the same experience in the organization of campaigns. For instance, in the Lenin memorial there was discussion in every unit, and every member was mobilized and the campaign was a real success. The same must be done in the campaign for the foreign-born workers at the present time. (It is necessary to deal with the foreign-born workers in this district in building a strong league in the future. And so I will name certain of those most important tasks before the league which the party can do much to help us accomplish.

3. Organization of the Sections.

It is important that the section executive committees become the leading forces in each section, and with closer co-operation between the league and party section committees much can be done to strengthen the leadership in the section. That there is a regular exchange of delegates between all section committees of the party and league must not only be a party rule but an actuality.

Section headquarters are of utmost importance in order to consolidate the work of the section, and can be obtained with even less expense than is involved thru paying rent, if the party and league co-operate in establishing joint headquarters.

4. Other Important Work.

The party can give the Pioneers much help in this district in building a youth member on every fraction executive and every sub-committee.

## NEW JERSEY CITY

## SECRETARIES TO HOLD CONFERENCE MARCH 28

NEW YORK, March 22.—District No. 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a conference of New Jersey City secretaries in order to work out plans for greater activity in New Jersey. This conference, to be held on Sunday afternoon, March 28, at 2 o'clock in the Labor Lyceum at 704 South 14th street, Newark, N. J., is to be attended by C. C. secretaries of Paterson, Passaic, Newark, Elizabeth, Hudson county, New Brunswick, Linden as well as representatives of the Young Workers (Communist) League Sub-District New Jersey and representatives of the district committee.

The conference will discuss the political and organizational work in the New Jersey section of District No. 2 and will prepare for a conference of all units in New Jersey to be held in the near future, to which all units are to send representatives.

Milwaukee Membership Meeting.

Thursday, March 25, there will be a general party membership meeting in Milwaukee at Miller Hall, 802 State street. General organization questions will be taken up and in particular the campaign for the protection of foreign-born workers. The district organizer will be present and all party members should put in their appearance.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

## VAN SWERINGEN BROS. TO TRY MERGER AGAIN

## Swap Titles to Overcome I. C. C. Decision

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., March 22.—The wake of the Interstate Commerce Commission's denial of the proposed Van Sweringen railroad merger because of the commission's disapproval of the interlocking directorate methods of the Van Sweringen brothers' control of the Nickel Plate, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Hocking Valley roads, clever rearrangements have been made in the make-up of the road's officers.

The Van Sweringen brothers and several of their close associates swapped a few directorships and chairmanships on the boards of the three roads. They hope in this way to satisfy the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Ohio whose protests caused the I. C. C. decision.

Van Sweringen's Adventures.

The denial of the Van Sweringen merger was of such consequence in the financial world that part of the huge recent break in the stock market is laid to it. The Van Sweringens are two brothers whose enormous profits in real estate speculation allowed them to take a turn in railroad manipulation. They had managed, after they had acquired the Nickel Plate and the Hocking Valley to control the Chesapeake and Ohio with ownership of only one-third of the stock of the latter company. The present reshuffling is a scheme to overcome the I. C. C. objection to a merger of the three roads.

British Unions Favor Amalgamation Program

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 22.—The Distributive Workers Union, Shop Assistants Union, Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, and the newly formed Union of Retail Stationers are negotiating for the formation of a single organization. Instructions and decisions of their annual general conferences commit the two first-named groups to an amalgamation program.

Los Angeles to Have an Anti-Religious Meeting

LO SANDELES, March 22.—Los Angeles will be treated to something unusual on Monday evening, March 29, at 8 o'clock at the Co-Operative Center, 2733 Brooklyn avenue, when the Jewish workers will hold an anti-religious demonstration on the occasion of the Passover. Speakers in Jewish and English will tell why the workers oppose the celebration of the Passover and explain the nature of religion.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub-

further with this question in a special article.)

Another form that our mass work takes is the economic trade union work of the league. In this the party is especially able to give us help. First, in the unions the party fractions must co-operate with the league fraction or league members and give real attention to the youth problems in the union and in the industry. The party members who do not themselves work under the conditions that the young workers are faced with often take the attitude that there are no differences between the conditions of the young workers and the adult workers in the industry. But the party fractions and party members must overcome this attitude and consider the problems of the youth in the industry when the league fractions or members will put the facts of these conditions before them.

Second, the party can help us by giving their support to the forum which the league will establish on the south side, thru which we hope to recruit many young Negroes into the league, and bring many more closer to us.

Third, the district executive committee of the party and the district Negro committee must co-operate with our district Negro committee in developing the Negro work on a district scale. At present, the league Negro work, like the party, is almost entirely confined to Chicago, and is not touching such important centers as Gary, Milwaukee, etc.

Fourth, much can be done to help us develop the Negro work, and the work of Section 1 as a whole, if a sub-section of the party be established in Section 1, as has been done by the league.

Some Recommendations for Party Help.

At the end of my report I want to make some recommendations for party help so that we can quicker put some of the suggestions for party co-operation into effect.

1. Every party shop nucleus must assign one comrade to the special work of organizing a league nucleus.

2. All party shop nuclei and Y. W. L. concentration groups of same shop must have regular exchange of delegates, and also all section committees of the league and party, just as in the higher units.

3. In Sections 1, 2, 4 and 6 the party and league should immediately obtain joint headquarters.

4. There should be a youth member on every fraction executive and every sub-committee.

## WALL ST. CAUSED ST. PAUL SMASH, SENATOR STATES

## Demands Inquiry Into Bankruptcy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senate investigation into affairs of the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee road which went into the hands of a receiver in March, 1923, is proposed by Senator Gooding, republican of Idaho.

Gooding sponsored a resolution authorizing the investigation not only into the railroad's finances but especially into the effort of "Kuhn, Loeb and company of New York, to reorganize the road." He charged there was evidence of "collusion" in the appointment of the receiver.

The parts in the play that showed the work and purpose of the capitalist schools were liked most by the strikers. In one part the teacher asked one boy (who was a Pioneer) whether he loved his country's flag. To this he answered: "I love my country's people, the working people, who make up this country. When I grow up I am going to teach the workers how to stick together and carry out successful strikes." Many other parts were received with great enthusiasm.

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**Worker Correspondence**  
 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

**JEWELERS' WAGES  
FORCED TO LOW  
LEVELS BY BOSS**
**Workers Must Organize  
to Better Conditions**

 By SAUL WHITE  
 (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, March 22—Down! goes the standard of jewelry workers. "Jeweler, Platinum Worker Wanted," reads the ad in the paper. "How much were you getting in the last place?" "\$1.25" is the reply. "How much will you work for now?" "Well, I know it is slow; I'll work for a \$1.10 an hour." "\$1.10 an hour? You want too much, we can't afford that much. I want a man for 75¢ or 80¢ an hour! Are you a fast man?" "Quite fast; this ring will take me about... five or six hours." "I'll tell you," says the boss, "leave me your name and address and I'll notify you."

This is the usual end of one effort to earn a living. A typical conversation in the hunt for a job.

We have come to the stage, when we must ask ourselves where we are going fellow jewelers, where will it stop? Our standards for which we fought and starved in 1918 and 1919 are nearly all gone. All the evils of the pre-war days are back. Home work, piece work, long hours, hire and fire at will—it is all back. Men drop dead working, as was the case of Isidore Hoffman, lately of Kallash's shop who dropped dead from exhaustion. The more that fellow worked, overtime and home, the less he earned, because the boss kept on cutting the piece work rates in order to keep down his earnings to an average minimum of \$40 a week. After working 4 years in this shop, a collection was necessary after the funeral to feed the family for a few days. Men work 9 and 10 hours a day without extra pay and thereby keep other men out of work who in turn cut their own and all other jewelers' throats in order to grab a job.

**Baltimore "Rewards"  
Aged City Employees**

By a Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—The Ford Motor company claims to have the eight-hour day. The reader can draw his own conclusions from the following, whether this is correct or not:

In one of the departments at the Ford plant in which soldering is done the workers must file their own irons before the regular shift begins. They are not paid for this extra work, which takes about 15 minutes every day.

If a worker refuses to do this extra work the boss begins to discriminate against him. He gives him many different jobs and finds fault in work that previously escaped the boss' attention. The boss constantly buttresses and heckles the worker until the worker can no longer stand it and quits in disgust. This is one of the ways the company has of firing workers who refuse to be slaves.

Workers! The time is rotten ripe for a show-down. Join the union and fight back. Our organized might is our only protection. You can't run away from the trade. You are entitled to make a living at the trade which you spent several years learning.

Local No. 1 Jewelry Workers Union, meets every second and fourth Thursday of the month. Come around to the meeting this Thursday. We meet in the World Building and the office is Room 307A. Organization—the only argument the bosses understand. That should be our motto. With this slogan we'll win.

**Laundry Trust Being  
Formed by Bankers**

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 22—Following closely upon the great bakery consolidation which resulted in the bread trust, the laundry industry of the country is taking the first step towards trustification. Twenty up-state New York laundries have completed plans for a huge merger.

Similar combinations have already taken place in Kansas City, New Orleans, Los Angeles and Cincinnati. Preparations are now being made for the formation of a great national system of power laundries to be known as Associated Laundries of America, Inc. New York banks are the motivating influences in the creation of this national laundry trust.

SEND IN A SUB.

**This Week's Prizes!**

The prizes offered for this week's best Worker Correspondents' articles will be somewhat different from those previous.

First Prize: A six month's sub to The DAILY WORKER which may be added on to the winner's subscription if he is a subscriber.

Second Prize: The choice of any \$2.00 book from the Books for Workers' catalogue which will be sent to the winner as soon as he is awarded the prize, and the book will be mailed to him immediately upon receipt of his choice.

Third Prize: Education in Soviet Russia, by Scott Nearing.

**Write as You Fight!**

Send in your contributions. Many are coming in but we should get more. We want a full page of Worker Correspondence EVERY DAY, not only on Friday. Write about the shop, factory and job. Go out and interview other workers. Talk to them wherever you meet them, always with the thought in mind of getting a story for the Worker Correspondent's page, get the facts and send them in. Everybody likes to read the Worker Correspondent's page because it is written by workers for workers. If you enjoy reading it, then write for it, too. The DAILY WORKER CANNOT HAVE TOO MANY WORKER CORRESPONDENTS!

**Eight-Hour Day Is  
Myth at Ford Motor  
Company's Plants**

By a Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—The Ford Motor company claims to have the eight-hour day. The reader can draw his own conclusions from the following, whether this is correct or not:

In one of the departments at the Ford plant in which soldering is done the workers must file their own irons before the regular shift begins. They are not paid for this extra work, which takes about 15 minutes every day.

If a worker refuses to do this extra work the boss begins to discriminate against him. He gives him many different jobs and finds fault in work that previously escaped the boss' attention. The boss constantly buttresses and heckles the worker until the worker can no longer stand it and quits in disgust. This is one of the ways the company has of firing workers who refuse to be slaves.

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**Passaic Strikers Learn  
Secretary Davis Is Tool of the Bosses**

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SEND IN A SUB.

**PARIS COMMUNE  
TO BE HONORED  
HERE SUNDAY**
**PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE STIRS  
THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT**

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 22.—For the last two months in the state of New Jersey there has been taking place a sensational strike that has stirred the working class of America as it has seldom been stirred in the past.

Over 12,000 textile workers of many nationalities have united together and are putting up a splendid fight.

Brutal police terrorism, tear bombs, as well as the beating up of reporters and photographers of the capitalist press has taken place. Another unique feature is that the petty bourgeois elements are giving their financial and a net profit of \$1,500,000. The Gera mills which employs 1,200 workers has during the year 1924 obtained a net income of \$1,356,509, paid \$431,914 dividends and had a surplus of \$12,639.

These two examples are cited to show that when these mammoth corporations make larger profits they only develop an appetite for larger profits which they try to obtain at the worker's expense by reducing wages.

Statistics of the United States labor department show that wool workers between the ages of 25 and 34 die from tuberculosis at the rate of 41.7 per cent as against 30 per cent of the general population. Deaths from pneumonia and Bright's disease also shows a higher percentage than among the rest of the populace. Between the ages of 24 and 44 the percentage of deaths from heart disease is also higher.

Militant action that is a credit to the best traditions of the working class is now taking place at Passaic, Garfield and Cliffon, N. J. The workers who are on strike are learning thru bitter experience how the state comes to the support of the bosses and does it in a ruthless manner. They are also learning who are their friends and allies—those who can be depended upon for assistance in their hour of need.

The mills which have been paying their workers starvation wages have at the same time been piling up enormous profits for their owners. The Botany mill which employs 6,400 workers, has during the year 1925 earned

**Cleveland Unions  
Aid Passaic Strikers**

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, March 22.—The Capmakers Union No. 18 made a contribution of \$15 to the Passaic textile workers' relief, and also passed a voluntary tax of \$1 per member.

Bakers Local No. 19 decided to make a contribution to the relief.

Local No. 105 of the Carpenters Union discussed the matter at the last meeting, and the sentiment was favorable for making a contribution, when it was announced that the Workers (Communist) Party, District Six, had sent the list to the local asking for a contribution, which was to be sent direct to the strike relief committee. The president then immediately declared that the matter would have to be dropped, because the local is not allowed to have any relations with the Communists.

What has relief for striking textile workers to do with the Workers (Communist) Party? Only one thing, and that is that in District Six the Workers (Communist) Party was the first to raise the issue of relief of the striking textile workers. This disproves the Carpenters' Union false statement that the Communists are trying to destroy the unions. Helping striking workers to win a strike is destroying the union? Not by the boldest stretch of the imagination can this be asserted. It is time that this nonsense was dropped.

The full text of the committee's letter to Secretary Davis follows:

**Strikers Present Their Demands**

(Continued from page 1)

1. That the employees in the textile factories be granted a living wage.

2. Workers would return to work if this were granted.

3. That the strikers and the mill owners each appoint one representative to a committee which shall arbitrate the matters under dispute. If these fail to agree, they are authorized to choose an impartial chairman, who will then have the decisive vote.

The full text of the committee's letter to Secretary Davis follows:

**Text of Proposals**

"Following our conference this afternoon in summarizing these suggestions and the counter suggestions thereof, we submit the following:

"There are now on strike in the textile manufacturing plants of Passaic, N. J., and vicinity, approximately 16,000 workers, men, women, and children. The strike began the 25th day of January of the present year. The undersigned committee of workers, all of whom waited upon you, is composed of textile workers actually employed in the mills at the time of the strike, who went on strike in an effort to remedy intolerable conditions. Before going on strike, thru committees democratically selected they presented their demands as follows:

**Text of Proposals**

"1. A living wage for all employees by immediate establishment as a minimum in all mills on strike, amount of such living wage to be that which has been heretofore determined by the United States department of Labor.

"2. Immediately upon the establishment of such minimum living wage the mill management and the undersigned committee representing strikers shall each select one representative to adjust demands herein set forth.

"The employers shall have the right to select an officer, stockholder, or person unconnected with the mills and the workers shall likewise have the right to select one of their number or a person unconnected with the mills to represent them, so that the principle of collective bargaining thru representatives may be preserved.

"These two representatives shall be empowered to adjust all points in dispute between the mill owners and the workers. In case of disagreement, they shall have authority to select an impartial referee to the end that any remaining disputed points may be equitably adjusted."

"7. Recognition of the workers' union.

"For the silk mill workers:

"1. 25 per cent increase in wages.

"2. Forty-four-hour week.

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## What Does Norman Thomas Mean?

Norman Thomas, socialist, spoke at a strike meeting of the Furriers' Union last Friday. The chairman introduced him as a representative of the socialist party and as late candidate for governor on the socialist ticket. He also stated that in a strike the union was glad to have all who are interested in the success of the strike come and help along.

To this Norman Thomas responded and said, "No honest socialist can work against the strike. In a strike political differences must be set aside and the common cause of the workers considered above all else."

What did Norman Thomas mean? Does he not know that the Jewish Daily Forward which is run by the socialists is fighting the Furriers' Union and this strike? Would he then say that the Forward and the socialists responsible for it are not honest?

Maybe Dr. Norman Thomas can explain. It seems that either Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward, is not an honest socialist or that Thomas was wrong about the attitude of socialists in case of a strike.

Or is Thomas breaking away from Cahan?

## Uplifters Assail Literature

Just as the early Christians committed the most atrocious acts of vandalism against the literature of ancient Greece, which culminated with the sacking and burning of the magnificent library of Alexandria, so the modern self-appointed uplifters and purifiers want to scourge from the earth every glimmering of human intelligence and reduce humanity to their own low level. The latest outburst, following the notorious anti-evolution agitation, the Scopes "monkey" trial at Dayton, Tennessee, and the Bimbo "blasphemy" trial at Brockton, Massachusetts, occurred at Albany, N. Y., where a group of irresponsible freaks gathered in an effort to place a "clean books" bill upon the law books of the state.

Aside from the very well-known fact that certain seab publishing houses that make a specialty of turning out stereotyped drivel of the most nauseating character purporting to appeal to the morals and "decency" of the community pay some of these modern vandals for their nefarious agitation, there is a psychological question involved that merits consideration. That is the well known fact that the preachers, reformers and others who object to realism in literature and art are in reality psychopathic cases; emotional perverts whose reaction in the presence of undraped statuary or a descriptive love scene are extremely abnormal, leading to most offensive hallucinations sometimes manifesting themselves in public displays of their infirmities, thereby exposing them to their fellows for what they really are. Most creatures of this type are religious, so they add to their offense by cloaking it with a holier-than-thou garb and haunt legislative chambers trying to refrain from enjoying the things that their disordered minds unfit them to enjoy.

Should they succeed in passing the "clean book" bill" the next thing would be to try to outlaw all literature that criticizes their perversions or exposes the society in which they live and that tolerates them as a transitory stage in human history.

Such moves must be resisted by every intelligent section of society or we will be confronted with pee-wee legislators and creatures of the type of prohibition agents pillaging people's book shelves to discover if they are "bootlegging" something that might contain some semblance of human nature.

In a society organized for the benefit of all, such freaks as these uplifters would be placed in asylums, under care of competent physicians in diseases of the mind, instead of being permitted to roam at large.

## Berger's Passaic Resolution

At a time when a committee of Passaic strikers were arranging to have a senate resolution introduced so that the proper committee could start an investigation of the horrible conditions in the textile industry of the country and when things began to look favorable for such an investigation thru the senate, the "lone socialist" congressman, Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, horned into the affair by introducing a congressional resolution to the same effect, without consulting anyone and knowing full well that it would be killed.

This act of Berger proves that he doesn't care a rap about the struggles of the working class, that the question of seriously striving for an investigation of this atrocious industry means nothing to him and that he is so low in the scale of capitalist politicians that he seizes upon the misery of the strikers in order to make a spurious labor record that he can use in coming elections in Milwaukee, when he tries to keep the voters hoodwinked with the delusion that he is a friend of labor, instead of a real estate agent and a lackey of the bourgeoisie.

Certainly the mill owners of Passaic could devise no scheme better calculated to begog the issue.

The resolution will probably be used as an excuse for another of the familiar debates (?) on the floor of the house between the Wisconsin apostle of Scheidemann—the Kaiser socialist—and blatherskite Blanton, the Texas donkey, but will do the strikers no good.

As a friend of labor Berger would qualify as an excellent court jester for the Coolidge cabinet.

An old editor said to a cub breaking into the game: "If a dog bites a man that is not news, but if a man bites a dog that is news." In Passaic the thing can be put this way: "If a horse kicks a woman that is not news, but if a woman kicks a horse that is indeed news." The other day a woman was arrested by the cossacks of that hell-hole, charged with kicking one of the horses used to ride down women and children. We do not know whether the horse appeared in the court as the complaining witness or not.

Get a member of the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

# Pepper Speaks on the American Problems

International Press Correspondence.

MOSCOW, March 21.—U. S. S. R.

(By Mail)—Feb. 24.—The sixth session of the enlarged executive of the Communist International was opened today under the chairmanship of Comrade Geschke with the speech of Comrade Pepper who declared:

"The previous discussion has been rather limited to the internal party situation. The essence of the deviations consist in the mistakes which have been made in the application of the tactic of the united front, these in their turn are connected with the uncertainty of the analysis of the world situation. The analysis of Borodina: Here is Soviet Russia, there is the rest of the world, is extremely schematic and false, and from it comes a false tactic.

The all-embracing slogan of the theses upon the basis of an analysis of the world situation is: The United States of Socialist Europe. Many comrades are skeptical of this slogan, they remember the argument of Lenin in 1915. At that time, however, both the meaning of the slogan as well as the world situation were different. At that time the slogan meant: A unification of the European states upon a bourgeois-republican basis thru the overthrow of the monarchy, today it means a socialist unification. The economic dominance of America and the growing contradiction between her and Europe characterize the present situation.

The concentration and accumulation of American capital, the cleaning of the petty bourgeois elements out of the republican party, the official abandonment of the anti-trust law by the republicans and further the widening of connections with Europe and the tendency to abolish the high customs barrier in which the farmer and the growing class of coupon-clippers are in alliance with finance capital, all these factors lead to a sharpening of the dominant situation of American capitalism and to a deepening of the contradiction between America and Europe.

In contradiction to the one-time policy of isolation from Europe, American capitalism now sets up political and economic conditions, as for instance the demand presented to Belgium for a reduction in the strength of the army. Locarno was not only an attempt to create a block against the Soviet Union and an attempt on the part of America to rend-

er her loans secure, it was also an attempt to form a block of debtor states against America under the leadership of England. Arising from the growing contradictions between America and Europe there grows a certain paralleling of interests of Soviet Russia with Europe, on the other hand there is a certain paralleling of the interests of Soviet Russia with the interests of America in China, Mosul, etc. Naturally, the motives are varied. The Russian Mosul policy aims at defending young revolutionary Turkey against English imperialism whereas American Mosul policy aims at defending Mosul oil for imperialist reasons against England.

THE SPEAKER then proceeded to analyze in detail the difference between the slogan of the United States of Europe in 1915 and now. The arguments which Lenin used against this slogan at that time were absolutely correct. At that time objectively considered, the slogan directed itself against the colonies and against the young Japanese and American imperialisms. Today the hegemony is no longer with Europe but with American. At that time the slogan meant a denial of the possibility of the victory of the revolution in a single country, today however, we have the Soviet Union. Therefore we can and must connect this slogan with the slogan for an alliance with the colonies and with the Soviet Union. We must not only expose the swindle of the pacifist slogan of Pan-Europe, but we must ourselves issue a positive slogan.

THE TASK which the American party must place before itself hangs in connection with this. The chief task of the American party is to build bridges to the masses. Such bridges are: The left movement in the Labor Party, the organization of the unskilled workers, the leadership of electoral campaigns, the setting up of a platform of combined struggle against the power of the state and trust capital, the struggle against imperialism, etc., etc. A very important task for the party is to shift its main weight from light to heavy industry. The central slogan from the standpoint of the division of work in the Comintern must be, the alliance with the suppressed peoples of Latin-America who in the future will play the role of China, with Mexico in the role of Canton. Finally, the Communists must set up the revolutionary slogan of "open door to revolution."

THE strike and counter strike with the statement that they will not permit the employers to deprive them of the leadership that they are convinced can realize their demands in the struggle by outgeneraling the agents of the employers. Others in the delegation are:

Carl Troclos, who is a dyer in the Dundee textile mills, for which she receives \$12 if she puts in the full week of 48 hours. Her father gets \$30 for a full week, while another sister gets \$16, but they seldom get a full week's wage. Their combined salary must support a family of nine. Like all other families in the mill district certain members of the family must abandon all hope of being anything other than mill slaves in order that some other member of the family may have a chance to struggle, with their assistance, out of the hell holes of New Jersey.

Anna Sandusky, an 18-year-old girl who is a member in the Botany mill, who was born in this country and who works 48 hours for the miserable sum of \$15. She has been working ever since she was of legal age to work in the mill and helps her father support the family because he is a mechanic in the mills, but under the best conditions of full-time work only receives \$30 per week.

Anna Braznac, a fifty-year-old woman of nine children, works in the Passaic Worsted mills and when she gets in a full week gets \$16.08 in her pay envelope, while her husband as a common laborer in the industry receives but \$12.50 per week. Her oldest daughter is 14 years of age and had to give up her school studies in order to enter the mill and help support the rest of the family. For her work she receives the sum of \$14 per week. Thus three people working full time are able to realize but \$42.55 which must support a family of eleven. This old woman came to Washington and had told her story to senators, the secretary of labor and various other officials. She is a naturalized citizen.

Frank Giacomini, born in this country 33 years ago, and an expert workman, gets \$28 for working 48 hours in the Botany mills. He says he does not get married because conditions and wages in the textile industry prohibit one supporting a family in decent.

Stephen Res, works 48 hours per week in the Forstmann-Huffmann mill for \$22 per week, on which he must support one child and a sick wife.

Matyas Haydu gets \$20 per week from the Botany for a 48-hour week on which he must support a wife and three children.

Stephan Klepar, a man 48 years of age, who looks sixty-five because of the devastation wrought in human beings by the system of slavery enforced in the mills, works at the Gera mill for 50 cents an hour, on which he must support his wife and four chil-

dren that he hopes to be able to keep in school so that they will have the advantage of an elementary education, something few people get in this industrial jungle.

Anna Malick is one of a family of seven children and is but 16 years of age yet has spent year and a half of her life toiling in the Dundee textile mills, for which she receives \$12 if she puts in the full week of 48 hours. Her father gets \$30 for a full week, while another sister gets \$16, but they seldom get a full week's wage. Their combined salary must support a family of nine. Like all other families in the mill district certain members of the family must abandon all hope of being anything other than mill slaves in order that some other member of the family may have a chance to struggle, with their assistance, out of the hell holes of New Jersey.

Nancy Sandusky, an 18-year-old girl, is also in the delegation. She works in the New Jersey mill with her mother and sister and gets on an average \$15 per week.

All except one delegate are citizens and he has his first papers.

All of the delegation have faced the terror of the police cossacks in the streets when they endeavored to picket the mills on strike.

TRY TO SEE COOLIDGE.

Under the guidance of Frank P. Walsh, who knows his way about the labyrinth of the senate building and who has had varied experiences as joint chairman with former Senator Taft on the war labor board and who was chairman of the committee on industrial relations that submitted the famous report of a decade ago, the committee of Passaic strikers was taken to the offices of Senator William E. Borah, who listened to their grievances and expressed amazement that industries of such a character were permitted to operate in this country. He was particularly interested in the conditions of the workers in the whole industry because of the high protective features of the Fordney-McCumber tariff. Since he is the ranking member of the committee on labor and education he suggested that Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, of Colorado, who is chairman of that committee, be visited. When Phipps was interviewed he asserted that he could have nothing to do with it at all. Of course, no one expected that he would have anything to do with such an investigation as he is the mere lackey of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the Rockefeller concern, responsible for the butchery and burning alive of women and children at Ludlow, Colorado, in 1914, and which Walsh exposed in his industrial relations' report. The Rockefeller senator was not at all pleased to see the man who exposed the fact that young Rockefeller was a red handed mur-

derer of women, who teaches Sunday school classes in plutocratic churches on Sunday and harms babies on Monday.

Young LaFollette was visited and

agreed that he would, if necessary, in-

duce a resolution urging the ap-

pointment of a committee to investi-

gate the Passaic strike and the textile

industry.

Wheeler of Montana was interview-

ed and was almost as cautious as Coolidge regarding the proposed investi-

gation, but asserted that in case it

was started he would do all he could

to aid it.

After a weary, but exciting day for

the strikers, they secured places to

stay for the night and next morning

started out to the White House to lay

their case before the president. They

got as far as the office of Saunders,

the secretary of Coolidge, and were

brutally informed that not then or at

any future time would Coolidge listen

to their grievances. The old lady

striker, Mrs. Raznik, was speechless

and tears came to her eyes as she

realized that the head of the govern-

ment she had been told was her own

and had believed was the defender of

the oppressed, would not even con-

descend to listen for a few moments to

her grievances. Other of the girls and

women also cried when they were

turned away from the White House.

THE DAILY WORKER repre-

sentatives of women, who teaches Sunday school classes in plutocratic churches on Sunday and harms babies on Monday.

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